

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

The preceding analysis has demonstrated how *Anthem for Doomed Youth* operates not only as a poetic lament. This study set out to examine Wilfred Owen's *Anthem for Doomed Youth* through the lens of Lucien Goldmann's genetic structuralism, a theoretical approach that bridges the intrinsic structure of a literary work with the social, historical, and ideological background of its author. The poem often recognized for its emotional weight and anti-war sentiment but also was analyzed as a structured reflection of a collective worldview specifically the disillusionment and grief of a generation deeply scarred by World War I.

Through an intrinsic analysis, the poem revealed a highly deliberate use of language, structure, and imagery. The adoption of the sonnet form that traditionally associated with love and honor was subverted by Owen to lament the mechanical and impersonal deaths of young soldiers. Religious language was replaced by the violent sounds of warfare and conventional rituals of mourning were transformed into private and quiet gestures of loss. These formal choices were not arbitrary but rather served as literary signs of ideological resistance.

And in terms of the extrinsic analysis, Owen's social background as a lower-middle-class soldier, his cultural disillusionment with British nationalism and religious institutions, and his ideological rejection of glorified war narratives were central to understanding the emergence of a new worldview. Owen's poetry gave

structure and voice to this collective ideological rupture. His work expressed not only his personal trauma but also the broader shift in consciousness experienced by countless soldiers and civilians during the war.

By applying Goldmann's concept of the *vision du monde*, the study has shown that Owen's poem is not merely a product of emotion or artistry but a coherent structure of meaning born from historical conflict. The intrinsic and extrinsic aspects of the poem work together to form an integrated ideological statement, one that critiques the dominant worldview and offers a new human-centered way of understanding death, sacrifice, and mourning.

Future studies could expand upon this research by applying genetic structuralism to a broader corpus of Owen's poetry, such as *Dulce et Decorum Est* or *Futility* to further investigate how different poems construct and evolve his ideological position. Comparative studies between Owen and other war poets like Siegfried Sassoon or Isaac Rosenberg could also yield insights into how diverse social backgrounds influence the formation of literary worldviews.

In addition, researchers may explore how post-war literature in other cultural contexts. For example, in post-colonial or contemporary war settings also reflects ideological ruptures using similar structural mechanisms. Finally, the methodological use of genetic structuralism could be extended to narrative fiction, theater, or even film that allowing a broader application of Goldmann's theory in analyzing the relationship between form, ideology, and collective consciousness.